

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS  
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## THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

The sober testimony taken by the War Investigating Committee is in many respects quite in contrast with the hysterical reports of the yellow journals regarding mismanagement in army affairs. Unfortunately, in many cases, those who have made charges against officers have made them on hearsay evidence. Many of the "reliable" reports about shameful neglect prove to be no more reliable than the ordinary but exhilarating Honolulu gossip, which tones up the moral body for a while, and then, like other food or drink is absorbed into the system and disappears.

It was reported to this paper recently, and very circumstantially that a sick soldier had waited for treatment all day at the general hospital, but had not received it. In order to test the truth of this statement, we traced up its sources, with no little trouble and expenditure of time, and finally discovered that it had no foundation. The excellent management of the hospital, overburdened as it is with work, made us hesitate to believe the rumor.

No one denies that the quartermaster, the commissary, and the medical departments of the army need reconstruction. These departments were quite sufficient for an army of 25,000. They are utterly inadequate for an army of 275,000 men. The people, through Congress, refused to provide for any emergency. The people having forced the army into a "hole," do not propose to take their share of the blame for doing it.

The testimony before the War Commission is doing much good. Under oath, and subject to rigid examination, the truth comes out. The medical officers state that it is the common practice for volunteers to refuse to obey the orders of their officers, in sanitary matters. It is an incident of engaging in war with volunteer troops. When Capt. A orders Privates B and C who are his social and business equals at home, to clean out sinks, B and C feel that Capt. A is "putting on airs." They feel that the captain, instead of ordering them to do it, should lend a hand himself. When an entire company is ordered to muster shovels and clean sinks, there is, at first, a live sentiment that such a service is beneath the notice of those who have enlisted to plant the banner of Freedom in the Islands of the Pacific.

But the American soldier is too intelligent not to see, after a while, what his duty is, and then he sees that he can discharge the humblest duty, and yet plant the banner of Freedom.

We suspect that much of the trouble in Camp McKinley is due to this cause. The colonel of a volunteer regiment must have a rare faculty, if he can enforce sanitary rules at first. His patience is sorely tried. To discipline his officers and men for failing to do their duty, is impracticable. He must slowly educate them.

Of course, there is a great difference in regimental commanders, in this respect. Every hour of the Civil War showed the remarkable difference in the conditions of regiments, substantially in the same environment. The character of the regimental commander was clearly reflected in his officers and men, after due time had passed for educational work. The great armies of the Civil War did not find out how to take care of themselves until the second and third year of experience had passed. The sacrifice of human life in learning the business of war, was vastly greater than any of the human sacrifices offered up by the heathen in these parts, on the heiaus.

## A STRANGE STORY.

We republish in another column the substance of a remarkable story of a modern Robinson Crusoe, printed in the Wide World Magazine for September. The editor of the magazine tells the public that after the closest investigation, he is satisfied that the statements made by M. De Rougemont are absolutely accurate. The story is one of marvelous interest and is now being read and republished in every part of the world. It will also be translated into many languages, unless widely contradicted.

By the last steamer from Sydney, however, we have received a copy of the Australian Financial Adviser, which declares the story to be only a "blooming fake." It says that the school children of Australia will laugh at the ignorance of the author of it, regarding Australian geography, and the manners and customs of the aborigines.

It says that the Sydney detective police have clearly shown that M. De Rougemont is in fact a man named Grien, who for years acted as a can-

vaser for photographic enlargement in Sydney. Mr. Harry Broadbent, who has an extensive knowledge of the territory referred to in the story, and of the customs and habits of the Australian natives categorically contradicts the tale. M. De Rougemont describes the drinking cups of pure gold used by an interior tribe. Mr. Broadbent says that in no part of the Australian continent has there ever been the slightest evidence of the use of worked or wrought metal by the aborigines. Not a single relic of this kind has ever been found. He asks the author how it is that he did not manage to bring away just one of the cups of pure gold, or secure on his person a few of the wonderful pearls he had in his possession. Why did he not tell some of the Australians about his extraordinary find? They are ready for any ventures and would have invented all the capital needed for securing these treasures.

"Way," he asks, "does this man go to London and sell his story to a magazine, for a small sum, when, if it was true, the wide awake Australian would have 'syndicated' him to his heart's content? M. De Rougemont tells the exciting story of his fight with the natives near Melville Island, and the volleys of boomerangs that struck his little vessel. This cold blooded critic replies that the natives on those islands, and for hundreds of miles inshore nearest to these islands, have no boomerangs, and use the spear only. Then he shows that the account of navigating his small vessel through the channels he mentions is false, because the Royal Navy Surveyors, have reported that the channels between these rocks and shoals are too intricate even for a small vessel.

The English public will be shocked when they read this Australian reply to the story of the modern Robinson Crusoe.

Our readers are referred, as a parallel case of fraud, many years ago to the great "Moon Hoax" which deceived the scientists and scholars of Europe for some time.

While the author of this Australian story is as daring as Louis Stevenson, the error he has made is in declaring it to be a true account. He failed to understand that the globe trotter has covered much of the earth, and the beaten tracks are everywhere.

## AALA PARK.

There is just ground for complaint that the Minister of the Interior has not obeyed the direction of the Legislature, and converted the reclaimed land at Aala, into a Free and Public Recreation ground. The money needed for the purpose is provided for in the general appropriation bill, and, therefore, need not await the negotiation of Government bonds.

The inability of the Minister of the Interior, owing to protracted illness, seems to have prevented the execution of the directions of the Legislature in this and other matters. It is really unfortunate that the Minister is disabled at a time when the Interior office needs the most energetic administration. The interests of the country suffer from it. The business of the Interior office is carried on, under the circumstances, so that much is accomplished. But the future of the Islands is largely dependent now on the vigilance and activity of this office. The need of the hour is an extraordinarily bold and effective administration.

## NAVIGABLE WATERS.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently affirmed once more the right of the Federal Government to keep the absolute control over the navigable waters adjoining the shores within its jurisdiction.

As these Islands are now within United States jurisdiction, all constitutional provisions now prevail here, and there can be no private interference with, or encroachment upon, navigable waters. What the line of navigable waters is, has not been definitely settled. How far a wharf may be built into the sea has not been declared by the court. The indications are that a common sense view of the matter will be taken, and that wharves may be lawfully built to the edge of deep navigable water. The question still remains, what is the proper depth of "deep" navigable water?

Col. Andel, Fourth Illinois Volunteers, was court martialed for carrying on his rolls as "Chaplain's Horse" a draft animal that was used mostly by the canteen managers in hauling beer. The Colonel was convicted and sentenced to be suspended from duty for six months on half salary. President McKinley took up the case and deciding that Col. Andel derived no personal benefit from the irregularity, simply met a military necessity. The President pardoned Col. Andel. This was not an endorsement of the canteen, simply an exhibition of common sense.

There is every prospect that the Honolulu Orpheum will add the city to the list of American towns having good, cheap, family theaters.

## ROOSEVELT AND THE NEGRO.

Our contemporary the Bulletin declared, not long ago, that it was an insult to the native to compare him with the negroes of the United States. We believed that an opinion of such a character was calculated to lead the natives to take wrong views of their political rights, and relations to the Federal Government. For, if the native is so superior to the negro that it is unjust and insulting to suggest a comparison, the native would surely have the right to claim more consideration from the government in political privileges than the negro can claim. If Congress, that is, the Republican party, should fail to give the native the same political privileges that the negro now has, the native will feel that he is most unfairly treated, because he is emphatically told by a paper loyal to the Republican party that he is superior to the negro.

Col. Roosevelt, on the 14th of October, addressed a large audience of colored men in N. Y. City. He spoke of the bravery of the colored troops in the charge at San Juan, and said:

"I want to say that one of the things which gave me most pleasure in administering the Civil Service law was that, in administering it impartially toward all, I was able to bring into the service of the Government a number of colored men and women of education who would not otherwise have had a career before them, simply by urging all persons wishing Government offices to come forward and take the examinations with an even chance and the knowledge that the best fitted man would get the place.

"Mind you, I no more gave positions to colored men because they were colored than I gave them to white men because they were white. It should be a matter of pride to you that so many of your race were able to show their superiority and enter the Government service, where they now are. Mr. Bruce, formerly Registrar of the Treasury in Washington, told me that under my administration of the Civil Service law there were in the public service twice as many colored men and women as under the old system. The only safe test to apply to any man is the test of his qualities as a man, no matter what his color or creed may be. If he's a good citizen, stand by him; if not, see that he gets his deserts." (Cheers.)

Influenced as men are by sentiment rather than by reason, the bravery of the colored troops at Santiago will do more to break down race prejudices than fifty years of appeals to reason and justice.

While the majority of the negroes are, today, ignorant and a menace to good government, as a whole the race is making distinct and unusual progress in agriculture and the acquisition of property.

We would stimulate the native rather than discourage him, when we compare his work with that of the colored race in America. Aside from the half-caste men of the type of the late Fred Douglass, and the living Booker T. Washington, there are a score of pure blacks, who have already distinguished themselves in literature, although the mud of slavery is still on their feet.

The native has something, indeed much, to learn from the negro.

## LABOR AND IMMIGRATION.

The Government now permits the immigration of 6,000 Japanese laborers. The great increase in plantations demands them beyond any doubt, if the price of wages is to be kept down. As every man, woman and child on the Islands is dependent more or less on the sugar industry, this immigration may be necessary.

But how far is it politic? Is it not a movement that may kill the goose that lays the golden egg?

We now know what the response is from the Mainland, to the request for the suspension of the immigration and shipping laws in favor of these Islands. What will be the comment upon executing a plan of immigration that is in violation of the laws which prevail on the Mainland?

It is unwise and impolitic to stir up the sugar beet interests and the Labor Unions. Having secured our territory, Congress will not spend time or thought over the matter of our individual prosperity. That may be sacrificed readily to the national policy. It is in this direction that the danger signals float.

The close connection of the United States with Cuba and the Philippines may possibly change the policy of the country regarding labor in the tropics. The admission of the Cubans and the Filipinos to a free competition with the American laborer, in sugar production, may make a loophole for the unrestricted immigration of Japanese here. It is possible that the nation in executing its expansion policy, may follow Great Britain and liberalize the laws.

The chances are, however, that laws may be passed that will tend to prevent the competition of the newly acquired territories with the American producer. One thing is certain. We are about to see some curious legislation regard-

ing labor, and it surely is not wise to provoke any angry or hostile action against us. In the meantime is the movement towards obtaining American or European laborers really a serious one?

## ADMIRAL BEARDSLEE'S IDEAS.

Admiral Beardslee, in the North American Review of Oct., presents a phase of the annexation matter which has not appeared in the voluminous literature on this subject. His article is republished on another page.

The Admiral touches upon, but does not discuss, the relation of the part-whites to the old and new order of things. In that relation, we believe, is the romance and pathos of life on these Islands. Any person familiar with the history of mixed races, may see that here, as well as elsewhere, are seen the conflicts of the different racial instincts in the same person, which must be finally expressed in the social life.

In spite of the considerable number of "educated" people here, no one has yet attempted to make any contribution to social science on this highly interesting subject. It is one that requires delicate treatment here, in a small community. Any general and vague discussion of it would be misunderstood.

Herman Melville, the author of "Typee," once said that the half-white race was the crime of the white man in the Pacific. These words contain a vast amount of food for reflection, although they are only partially true. In the dual character of those who are part white lies the romance of the Pacific. And with it comes much sorrow and wrong.

Out of this also comes the reason and the justification for Admiral Beardslee's statement that the part-whites, especially the women, dreaded annexation. They naturally feared that it would be the opening of the flood gates, through which would rush a torrent of aggressive immigration from a race that, so far, has treated with scandalous injustice the weaker races in contact with it. It is difficult indeed to meet this ugly fact with a statement which is assuredly the truth, that the natives and part-whites will at no time suffer personal injustice from the American Government.

Annexation stands as a fact for all time. Those who have worked for it can now pause and reflect calmly on the reasons which led the part-whites to oppose, as a class, the overthrow of the monarchy, and their justification in doing so, just as Dr. Benjamin Franklin was "justified" in refusing for some time to unite with those who desired to overthrow the British authority in the American colonies and establish independence.

The part-whites with more acute perceptions than the natives, and acting as all people, of every race strong as well as weak, act, upon their habits and sentiments, were loyal to a monarchy that was present and excellent as they viewed it, just as the Germans are loyal to a military despotism, that is utterly intolerable to the Anglo-Saxon.

A failure, on our part, to recognize the strength, and reasons for this sentiment, and to appreciate it, is only to give ourselves a character for selfishness and for inexcusable ignorance of human conditions and of the reign of habits and sentiments.

Let us not be misunderstood. The revolution was in the natural order of human events. That the natives and part-whites should favor it, as a people, was contrary to all historical precedent, and not to be expected from those who did not have "in their blood" any clear knowledge of alien political institutions. However wrong and unwise the natives and the part-whites have been or are now, they are free from criticism on the part of those who do not feel and think as they do.

Death is inevitable. It is the decree of God. But the near presence of it brings sorrow, and infinite effort to strike away its hand. Is it disloyalty to God to struggle against his decree? So it was not "disloyal" for the part-whites to struggle against the inevitable in the evolution of the Hawaiian nation.

The perfectly natural fear of the part-whites of the results of annexation are now partially, if not wholly, removed by the unexpected incident of the reception of a part-white at Topeka. It is a surprising object lesson. The Arabs say, "one hour of charity is worth seventy years of prayer." The single incident at Topeka is worth a dozen messages of President McKinley asking the people to be nice to the Hawaiians.

It is to be regretted that Admiral Beardslee repeated the fabrication in effect that Hawaiian maidens were to lower the flag of their country. There was never any thought of such a proceeding.

The latest roster of the Japanese navy shows that of the 13,000 men in the service 5.73 per cent are between the ages of fifteen and twenty years, and 33.3 per cent between the ages of twenty and twenty-five years. Only 1.05 per cent are over forty years old, and most of these are officers.

## THE BISHOP'S CONTRACT.

In 1882 when many members of the English Church here found Bishop Wilkie ministerial work was disagreeable to them, they sent to him a memorial asking that he would give them permission to worship in the Cathedral, under a separate ministrations.

A reading of the printed correspondence on the subject shows that the Bishop resisted, consented, then higgled, called Mr. Theo. H. Davies ugly names, because he was a leader in the movement, and displayed for some months his marvelous resources in cantankerousness. But, after the exchange of money suggested providing for a settlement of the matter, he consented to the requests for a "second congregation," asked for, on Aug. 25, 1885.

A memorandum of permission was signed by him. In it he fully set forth the conditions upon which he consented to it. Of these there were eleven. He agreed, under these conditions, to grant a license to any person chosen by the Second Congregation.

As to his right to revoke any license, the Bishop does not appear to have been as acute as he was cantankerous. The only provision in the elaborate paper bearing on the subject is paragraph 3, which is as follows: "that should the office of such minister become vacant, and the congregation become desirous that a new minister be appointed," but the Bishop reserves no right to make a new appointment.

The Bishop in this document reserves no right to declare the office vacant. The context indicates that the vacancy may arise through death, resignation, or possibly the act of the congregation. A power to remove is not usually an incidental power, but it must be clearly reserved and expressed in the contract. The Bishop leaves the choice of minister to the congregation, and it will be presumed, in law, that their choice cannot be nullified, unless there is some breach of a superior ecclesiastical law. Under this contract, Mr. Mackintosh was appointed and holds the office of minister.

The Equity Courts do not tolerate any abuse of power. In the American States, the power of trustees of religious institutions to remove ministers, must be exercised with reason, and justice. And the Courts insist that there shall be no removals without notice of charges, a fair hearing, and a judgment in accordance with equity.

The Bishop was sent to these Islands for the express purpose of converting the "heathen." He seems to have spent the most of the time, not in converting the heathen, but in stirring up discord in the church that makes the Evil One very happy, and gives him reason to allude with pride at the infernal banquet to "My friend Alfred Honolulu."

## BIRTHDAY SUGGESTIONS.

The Japanese celebrated yesterday the anniversary of the birthday of their Emperor.

The British Minister Canning said in 1822: "I have called into existence the new world in order to adjust the balance of power in the old world." Thirty years later Mr. Seward, Secretary of State wrote to Mr. Harris, Minister of the United States in Japan: "By gentle coercion we have forced the Japanese into the brotherhood of nations."

The evolution of national life has been westward, and the work of Commodore Perry, acting under instructions of the American Government, has created a nation that takes its rank as a thoroughly equipped military and naval power and soon will become a most formidable industrial power.

In the struggle which the most enlightened of the Japanese people are now engaged, for the permanent establishment of Parliamentary Government, that is, a government responsible to the people, and yet in a measure, controlling and guiding the people, they have the sympathy of the Anglo-Saxon race, wherever it inhabits the earth.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

Camp McKinley is now pronounced by the civil authorities to be in a quite clean condition.

The Board of Health, if it puts its shoulder to the wheel, will brook no delay in giving to the city a proper sewerage system.

Not much has been said in print lately about a larger harbor for Honolulu, but the necessity for more wharfage is apparent every day.

Circuit Court business has not been to date perceptibly swelled by the increase of Island population since the group became American territory.

"The Play's the thing," and it is believed that Nance O'Neill is the player for whom the Honolulu lovers of the dramatic art have been waiting a long time.

If the McKinley Club of Hawaii is not overladen with advice for the waning year, it is suggested that the organization get in out of the wet, oil the wheels, eat some cracked ice, quit remembering cheap ward club job chas-

ing ruins and take comfort from the truism that when man wants little here below and goes after it right he generally gets it.

A public market, will be of material assistance to him in the prize-worthy work of hammering on the prophesy that the second city is to become a place of commercial importance.

Osaka College is a superior vehicle for spreading the fame of Hawaii. There is nothing of the brass band method about this institution, but it is doing grand work and issuing work right along.

At the National Roads Parliament held at Omaha recently, a number of delegates advocated a course of instruction in the colleges throughout the country for the advancement of the cause of good roads.

"I feel that the two great problems before this nation nowadays are first to keep up the national honor abroad, and second, and even more important, to insist upon the highest standard of honesty at home."—Theodore Roosevelt.

It will be wisdom on the part of the Public Works Department, placed in the predicament of finding the appropriation too small for the Pali road, to shorten the new line instead of having heavier grade or a cheaper job of macadamizing.

A National Pure Food and Drug Congress is to be held at Washington, D. C. in the middle of January next. It is not too late to have Hawaii represented at the gathering. At any rate all the data that is developed by the Congress should be secured for use here.

Major Gen. Greene has in Honolulu many warm personal friends who will wish him well in his service in Cuba. He will be one of the very few men to have seen during the war with Spain life with the army in such widely separated localities.

Infantry charges in the fighting at Santiago could not be covered by artillery for the reason that the long range Mauser rifles widely spaced the firing lines. However, light machine guns were on the American firing line and, of course, their presence was of the greatest value.

It can be readily said with the gentlemen in the military camps at Diamond Head and Kapiolani park that it is a shame a few men will so conduct themselves as to give the impression that soldier hoodlumism is common. Ordinarily the men are well behaved and courteous.

It appears from the latest letter of Rev. Alex. Mackintosh that "Alfred Honolulu" has not always followed the letter of the Rubric. It may be confidently assumed that "Alfred Honolulu" will resurrect a Rubric that he compiled long ago for himself alone and has had carefully stowed away against a show of resistance to his gentle and loving theological strabismus.

The Pennsylvania recruits in Camp Otis here are good fellows all and have won on the gridiron twice from the Honolulu team. The Oahu or Punahou eleven, the only college team of the Islands, will face the visitors on Friday and Punahou will battle its best for Hawaii while Pennsylvania will spare no labor in the effort to carry away the championship of the new possession.

It has been established at the Pepper Clinical of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania that a soldier, the subject being taken from a military camp, carried in his system at one and the same time, germs of malaria and typhus. Perhaps a civilian could do the same thing, but it is unlikely that the civilian would be taken to a hospital in a locality more dangerous to health than the camp.

A cablegram from London to New York says that an Irishman in the British Metropolis smashed a window that contained a cartoon picturing the mastery of Kitchener over the French on the Nile. It is added that the Irishman shouted "Vive la France" and when arrested declared that were he a Frenchman he would have dynamited the place. This story altogether is too funny for Punch, from which publication the cartoon had been clipped.

The Germans are the deepest reasoners and the hardest students in the world, but the military authority of the Prussian Empire who concluded, with elaborate analysis, that Sir Herbert Kitchener of Khartoum is not a good tactician, will find few men to share his verdict. Kitchener is a finished and finished soldier. In some respects he resembles an American General who said that the best notion he had of battlefield tactics was to get there first with the greater number of projectiles.

It is said that quite a number of Hawaiians wish to join the army with Gen. King for service in Manila. It is hoped that there will be inquiry into the home connections or responsibilities of each man before there is thought of enlisting him. It might be well also to recall to the natives the probability that when the change of citizenship here is completed by Congressional action there may not any longer be available a fund for returning to their homes Hawaiians stranded abroad.

## Waterfront Rights.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin held, in the recent case of Madison vs. Mayers, that the right to erect wharves in shoal water far enough out into a lake to reach water navigable for such boats as might properly be used thereon belonged to the owners of land abutting on the lake although the title was in the state.